Antibody persistence based upon GMTs:

Descriptive statistics were provided for the hSBA antibody titers against meningococcal serogroups A, C, W, and Y. Percentages and GMTs were presented along with the relevant 95% confidence intervals.

• Neisseria meningitidis

RESULTS

Figure 3: Immune persistence: Seroprotection rates (hSBA ≥1:8) in children (MET62) 3y post-priming

Figure 4: Immune persistence: Seroprotection rates (hSBA ≥1:8) in adolescents & young adults (MET59) 3-6y post-priming

Figure 5: Immune persistence: hSBA GMTs in children (MET62) 3y post-priming

Figure 6: Immune persistence: hSBA GMTs in adolescents & young adults (MET59) 3-6y post-priming

Figure 7: Immune persistence: hSBA GMTs in older adults (MEQ00066) 3-6y post-priming

CONCLUSIONS

• MenACYW-TT-induced consistently higher antibody persistence as assessed by the seroprotection (hSBA titer ≥1:8) rates and GMTs vs comparator vaccines for serogroups C, W, and Y at least 3 years after primary vaccination in toddlers, adolescents and young adults, indicative of long-term persistence of the immune response.

• These data may provide support for decisions around the use of meningococcal vaccines for the prevention of IMD in persons 12 months of age and older.

REFERENCES